

Scovill

August 2002



Superfund Site Activity Update

Remedial Investigation -Phase I Begins September 2002

The **Remedial Investigation** of the Scovill Industrial Landfill Superfund site will start this September. The investigation, which will occur in phases, will identify the type and extent of the site's contamination. Phase I's field work will be finished this November and the results should be analyzed and made public by winter 2003.



Geophysical Survey
Hitting metal pins in the ground attached to a seismograph.

A **Geophysical Survey** is the first investigation activity and will start either the second or third week in September and take a week. After which there will be a pause in activity until the end of September or beginning of October.

The remaining Phase I field activities include:

- 1 **Sub-Surface Soil Sampling;**
- 2 **Utility Line Identification;**
- 3 **Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation;**
- 4 **Surface (0 to 24 inches) Soil Sampling;**
- 5 **Limited Soil Gas Survey;**
- 6 **Surface Water and Sediment Sampling.**

Hollow Stem Auger

This drill, or a smaller one, will be used to make holes for sampling and wells. Its use will start at the end of September or early October.



What Neighbors Should Expect

- ♦ The Geophysical Survey sounds like a vehicle backfiring.
- ♦ Most field work will be done during the workweek between 7 am and 7 pm.
- ♦ Workers will often wear protective clothing and face protection.
- ♦ Air quality will be monitored at the hole and around the drill during drilling. Should unsafe levels be detected, all work will immediately stop.
- ♦ Around 40 holes will be drilled into the ground using a hollow stem auger. These holes will be around 15 to 25 feet in depth, 6 inches wide, and will be drilled throughout the site.

.. Up to ten groundwater monitoring wells will be installed in the drill holes on and near the site.

- ◆ Drill holes will be repaired and the property restored to how it previously looked.
- ◆ There will be a trailer on the undeveloped portion of the site for office and storage space.
- ◆ Other subsurface work -like utility work- can happen at the same time as EPA's work, but it must be coordinated with EPA.



**Groundwater
Monitoring
Well**

Exposure occurs when people eat, drink, breathe or have direct skin contact with a substance or waste material.

At present, much of the Scovill landfill material is covered either with a building, paved road, parking lot, or grass.

The site doesn't present an immediate public health risk in its current condition because direct contact is unlikely.

Gardening shouldn't take place within the site; other types of digging, which could expose landfill materials, must be coordinated with EPA.

For More Information Contact:

Almerinda Silva, U.S. EPA, Project Manager
617-918-1246 or toll free 1-888-372-7341
silva.almerinda@epa.gov

Stacy Greendlinger, U.S. EPA, Community Involvement
617-918-1403 or toll free 1-888-372-7341
greendlinger.stacy@epa.gov

Sheila Gleason, CT DEP, Project Manager
860-424-3767
sheila.gleason@po.state.ct.us

Meg Harvey, CT Dept. of Public Health, Epidemiologist
860-509-7748
margaret.harvey@po.state.ct.us

Dr. Dada Jabbour, Waterbury Dept. of Public Health,
Director of Hazardous Materials, 203-574-6998

SITE HISTORY

Located north of Meriden Road in Waterbury, CT, the former Scovill Industrial Landfill was used by the Scovill Manufacturing Company from 1919 until the mid-1970s for disposal of ash, cinder, and other wastes. Roughly 23 of the site's 30 acres have been developed with residential structures and small commercial buildings.

August 2000

Added to EPA's National Priorities List (NPL - also known as Superfund, is a list of hazardous waste sites that are eligible for Federal funding to pay for extensive, long-term cleanup actions under the Superfund program).

April 1999

EPA took samples of soil between 0 to 24 inches deep from 57 locations --found elevated levels of organic chemicals; metals such as cadmium, nickel, silver, and zinc; & polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Indoor air sampling didn't detect contamination.

Spring 1998

CT Dept. of Environmental Protection removed 2,300 tons of PCB- contaminated soil & an additional 18 capacitors. Temporarily capped area & fenced & posted four acres.